EUROPE BY AN AMERICAN. No. XVIII.

parchment thumping; trumpet blowing; target firing ; bayonet-practicing ; aword flourishing. And what is it all for? France has less need for an protect the Indians from extinction by whisky and small-pox; but France has literally no enemy but herself. Not a State menaces her, each having enough to do to take care of its own affairs without meddling with its neighbors. And the old system of force by land and water, of barbaric pageantry continues—to save society, to protect religion, family and property. A regiment recently stationed at Rouen, is reported to have left 400 illegitimate children behind it; and the last year's report of Paris shows that one child out of every three is born in shame. This is chiefly owing to the army, or to the poverty which it gives rise to. not to be had without dowers in this lens of the pauperism, a Committee on Colonization in Algeria report a plan, which is to lead to it, they say. So the great Emperor, while in the thick of his combats, and building a palace for a baby-king, had a plan without colonization. One is worth as much as the other. Pauperism results from armies, over government, the pursuit of commerce as a separate function dissociated from industry; and until these nightmares of the body politic be removed, it will howl in helpless despair. Home Leagues, Protective Unions, Associations, the determination not to encourage Merchant Princes, but to elevate Republican Laborers, will soon abolish poverty with us; the problem will require longer time for solution here.

This day is devoted to a grand Review at Versailles. Shoals of great men, tricked out like great babies-political flunkies, disport themselves for the delectation of a crowd of peasantry who can neither read nor write. Talk of a woman's love for dress! Why there is not an Ensign nor a General in Europe, that does not glory in his red, blue and gold, like a child. The Duke of Wellington, with all his epigramatic bluntness and rudeness, is not superior to exhiliration at the tawdry colors he puts on; and that learned flunkcy, Brougham, wears seriously his livery, and puts analogy under his foot when pride and superstition claim his homage.

This is the quiet season of the political year. The papers are vastly stupid. The most interest-ing political bit, is the speech of the King of Holland at the opening of the States General, on the 7th, by the King. Holland would have been the richest country in Europe, if the autocratic high-waymen of France—the noblesse—had not uniformly plundered her; so, too, the Corsican. In his History of Civilization, M. Guizot omits to mention the Dutch part played in the drama of Progress. Notwithstanding the treatment she has received, she begins to prosper, and may lead the future Republics of Europe; she may be the first to abolish the remains of royalty. Holland is a very interesting country to visit. Much of it reminds one of home-of Knickerbocker. The brick houses, the style of coaches-such as were in fashion twenty years ago in America; the waffalcakes sold at the fairs; the Dutch words, some of which bring up reminiscences of local words, or seem carricatures of English. Notwithstanding the dead level of the country, it has a certain beauty in its canals and country houses; decked with stately swans the one, and miraculously neat and tidy the other. I looked carefully to see some evidence of the sluggard in Holland; but not a dirthcap, not an offal-pile, could I discover in all the country from one ond to the other. Notwithstanding the marshy lands engonder fevers, it seemed to me that the appearance of the market-people was robust, especially the women, whose faces were bursting with health and procreative faculties, oddly set off with high caps, and their feet with lumbering shoes. The old naval victories of Admiral Van Tromp of the Cock, are duly recorded in some good pictures.—An annual exhibition of paintings at Amsterdam was excellent. The finest Hall in Europe is at that city. Mr. Parmley, a dentist, from New-York, is settled at the Hague, in high favor; so Mr. Evans, an American, is likewise the favorite tech-doctor here. It is acknowledged, by the way that the American mode of filling and proserving beauty in its canals and country houses; decked teeth-doctor here. It is acknowledged, by the way that the American mode of filling and preserving teeth is entirely new; it has taken precedence of all others. To return to Holland. The blood of Peter Stuyvesant seems yet current in dyke land : an active patriotism prevails. Rather heavy and attached to old forms, merchants, in the little dirty back counting-houses that their fathers occupied 200 years before, are found. The fierce whirl of change has not commenced; but that there is steady improvement, may be gained from the speech delivered by the King at the opening of the Chambers.

As the preservation of religion, family and property, is the Cuckoo Song of the men who keep up armies, the following little account exhibits extra-amiable relations existing between families in countries where men marry without love, buying their wives as they would a hog or a donkey, and, of course, looking upon the aged sire of the wife, as a living nuisance—to be placated if rich, to be despised and neglected if poor:

" A merchant of Munich, having obtained a large fortune, gave each of his three daughters a considerable large sum, and married them to three brothers, sons of a worthy man of Hamburg. He reserved to himself a large capital, and his sons in law employed all their efforts to induce him to give it to them. At last, by flattery and demonstrate the state of give it to them. At last, by nattery and demonstrations of affection, they got the old man's money. But from that time they began to show indifference for him, and at last totally neglected him. The good old man was very wretched, and, what was worse, very poor. One day his youngest daughter went to him, and tried to console him. In the course of conversation, she suggested to him that he might gain the weed will of her and have In the course of conversation, she suggested to him that he might gain the good will of her and her sisters' husbands, and obtain from them all he needed, by pretending to be still rich. The old man, seeing the idea was a good one, resolved at once to act on it. He went to a friend of his, a banker, and obtained an advance of money, and the loan of a service of plate. The next day, he invited his sons-in-law to dinner. They were astonished to find a service of plate on the table, and still more so when the servant brought the old man a letter, and he exclaimed, 'What! let an old friend be embarrassed for 10,000d.!' And he went and got the sum from his strong box, saying, 'There—taka's to your master!' You see,' no went and got the sam from its strong cos, say-ing, 'There--take it to your master!' You see,' said he, 'I am still rich!' The sons-in-law con-founded, and each with great earnestness, imme-diately pressed the old man to go and live with him, promising him that he should receive every attention, and everything he could possibly wish for. But the old man laid down his conditions for. But the old man laid down his conditions—
that he should have his own apartments and domestics, a carriage, and a certain sum placed at
his disposal. To this the sons in-law eagerly consented. For some time the old man lived comsented, for some time the old man lived comsented for some time the old man lived comsented, for some time the old man lived comsented, and wherever he went he took
the precaution to carry with him his strong box,
which was very heavy. A little while ago he fell ill.
His sons in-law pressed him to make his will, but
he said his intention was to divide the contents of he said his intention was to divide the contents of he said his intention was to divide the contents of his strong box equally between them and a friend, and that they and his executor should each have a key. About a fortnight ago he died. By a wri-ting which he left behing him, he directed that the box should not be opened until five days after his interment—that he should be buried with the

which finds its source in glorious Paris. The traveler in France should not forget to go to the north-eastern part, the Champagne country, wherein lies Rheims. In this old town is one of the most magnificent cathedrals of Europe in splendid preservation. The sight seer will remark the curious old relievos on the exterior—the books of the day—to the illiterate peasant, teaching and fleecing him. The rewards of the good are duly set forth, and the devil is not forgotten. Satanic personages with horns and tails, carved in the old stone, are portrayed dragging howling sinners by ropes to a great cauldron where another devil is punching them down with as little ceremony as if they were so much dirty linen in the cauldron of the week's wash. Enter the edifice: few such sights await you; some four hundred feet of length—a ceiling perhapshalf that in hight narrow galleries of dizzy elevation, where you can walk round. Here your imagination may summon up the past. In this overwhelming evidence of man's genius, we may revive the political, as well as the religious history of the past. For here were the French Kings crowned, the highest dignitaries of the Church anointing them with no common oilno; the sweetest olive or double strained blubber would not do for the Capets. What then? Learn, verdant traveler, that the oil used for the Kings of France came from Heaven. A pigeon brought a flask from God, in his beak. This tremendous conjunction of ornithology and pomatum is represented by pictures in the church. On the breaking out of the Revolution, the artistic records of the event were destroyed, as well as the holy oil flask. But faith can work miracles. So when the Bourbons came again into power, the holy bottle was restored, although it had been smashed to pieces. Physicians who should never countenance cruelty turn army surgeons, and were not was restored, although it had been smashed to pieces. Physicians who should never countenance cruelty turn army surgeons, and were not men found who for a consideration mend limbs broken in cold blood, war would cease; so, too, were artists great they would not paint lies and shames for their daily bread. But such being the case, a splendid new picture represents the first King of France about to be crowned by the Bishop, when a pigeon with a flask (not labeled) in its bill, bursts through the clouds, and brings down the genuine article to greages the forehead—an unob, when a pigeon with a mask not naterical in its bill, bursts through the clouds, and brings down the genuine article to greases the forehead—an unguent for the rayal wheels, to prevent rust. As that babe of grace, William the Conqueror, came from France, it may be presumed that he took some of that oil to England; and it would be a curious speculation to ascertain if there was not a little more of the same kind left to grease the majestic front of "Her Sucred Majesty," that being the quack-adjective applied to her by the Privy Council, and duly accepted by the great men who are going to honor American mechanics at the Industrial Convention. Oh, my countrymen! let your voice be in the plow, shuttle, anvil—or, if Liberty need, in the sword; but don't degrade yourselves to the level of European footmen, and take the leavings of Lords as a reward for your honored industry. Stand on your own soil, a base so broad that it meets two oceans, and do not seek foreign approval.

Austria and Prussia are not agreed—neither regarding the Duchies nor the Hesse affair. In research the Birch Heavening of Prussia annears

defense of his patronage, seeking to exonerate him against avarice. It seems that Louis Philippe did spend a great deal of money, and loaned to people and companies in straits. His expenditures for palaces, forests, &c. were 154 million frames, forty eight of which, says the writer, should he refunded to him. Of the praises bestowed on frames, forty eight of which, says the writer, should be refunded to him. Of the praises bestowed on Louis Philippe for rubbing up the historical pal-aces, it is enough to say, that it was one means of refreshening royalty and perpetuating his dy-nasty for a King without a palace is worse off than a beggar in short rags. In regard to his vast expenditures on Versailles, dedicating it to all the glories of France," it is a question with the judicious whether subjects exclusively military, certainly none industrial, for hundreds of paint-ings, the scenes in Africa by the King's sons be-ing the principal, were glories; and whether the ings, the scenes in Africa by the King's sons being the principal, were glories; and whether the money could not have been properly laid out in schools, railways, or other improvements. Louis Philippe's idea of greatness was one man represented killing another or others not so strong or adroit as himself; sometimes killing women. That was the extent of his intellect. If glory could have otherwise commended itself to his imagination, he would have ordered it to be painted.—Work, philanthropy—something useful or kind, would have been chosen as a fit theme for his sons to be painted as doing; but all of them are represented as an Indian savage would like to be distinguished on canvas.

distinguished on canvas.

The National Agricultural Show commenced at Versailles yesterday. Prizes are given for speci-

mens.

The Italian Opera will open here on Nov. 1.
Mr. Lumley director.
In France in 1850 the works printed, of all languages, was 5,957; in 1849, 6,084; engravings and lithographs, 479,520; maps and plans, 5,957; musical works, 238,190, for those years respectively.

tively.

The Annual Exhibition of the choice pupils sent The Annual Exhibition of the choice pupils sent from Paris to Rome to complete their studies, is now taking place. The grand prizes were distributed at the annual sitting. The performances began by the performance of an overture composed by M. Gastinel, student of the French Academy at Rome. M. Blonet then read a Report on the works exhibited at the Fine Arts Academy. The prizes were distributed: the first one in painting, to J. Baudry, aged 22, (who paints ike a master; M. C. Jumery, aged 28; the prize for sculpture; architecture, M. L. Louvet, aged 28; engraving, M. J. Bertinot, aged 23. The prize piece of music was performed and loudly applauded. A magnificent foundation; a scene of keen interest. Why not copy it in America with private funds.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY .- We learn from Peoria, that on Saturday morning last, an unknown man was attacked about one mile from that town, by two highwaymen, and beaten to death. The man was apparently a drover, and is supposed to have had in his possession about \$1,500, of which he was robbed by the assassins. The drover was riding in a buggy, when he was attacked, and the riding in a buggy, when he was attacked, and the scene was witnessed by some persons at a distance. He was knocked from the vehicle by one of the robbers, when a scuffle ensued. Shortly afterward the highwaymen left, and when the spectators arrived on the ground, the man was dying. A telegraphic dispatch states that two persons have been arrested on suspicion, and that great excitement exists at Peoria.

[St. Louis Times, 17th.]

Affairs in Piedmont—The Church Quarrel, Acc.

To the Editor of The Tribuse

To the Editor of The Tribuse

We are still in expectation of declaive news for mortification, found, not as they had expected in the Editor of The Tribuse

We are still in expectation of declaive news fright the found of the man of the armistices, as he is called, referring to those of Milms and Novara of sad rename the prospect of the man of the armistices, as he is called, referring to those of Milms and Novara of sad rename the prospect of the man of the armistices, as he is called, referring to those of Milms and Novara of sad rename the prospect of the Morting man of the prospect of the man of the armistices, as he is called, referring to those of Milms and Novara of sad rename the prospect of the Morting man of the Prospect of the Milms and the genus of the Prospect of the Milms and the genus of the Prospect of the Milms and the genus of the Prospect of the Milms and the man

tion; it is to be hoped that the Bishop of Cagliari will get what he deserves. The Island, and Cagliari in particular, is in perfect tranquility. The Piedmontese are to be classed among the most liberal nations. Thousands of Lombards are here supported partly by the Government and partly by voluntary subscriptions; not one of them is in need and many are even supplied with abandance, and what is remarkable, a great many have obtained public employments; some have been elected deputies to Parliament, four have been nominated Ministers, and one a Venetian, Paleocapa, is actually Minister of Public Works. Subscriptions are open to erect a monument to the honor of Minister Sicardi, and 55,000 francs have already been received for that purpose. Hundreds of thousands of francs have been subscribed, received and sent to relieve the worthy sufferers by the late diseater at Brescia. I must mention the cities of Alessandria, which voted the large sum of 60,000 francs, and Novara 21,000 francs. Subscriptions are also opened in favor of the emigrants from Sicily—for the persecuted liberal priests, and for a monument in honor of the late Minister, Santa Rosa. Many of the Piedmontese subscribe also for a monument to Carlo Alberto, but this is progressing rather slowly.

The workmen of this city have formed a Society to regulate the hours of work and otherwise to promote their own welfare, but it will require some time before their claims will be listened to. For ages their hours of work have begun at day break and finished at dusk, for the masons and other laborers; for those in the manufactories work

For ages their nours of work have began at day break and finished at dusk, for the masons and other laborers; for those in the manufactories work finishes at 8 o'clock in the evening; still much good is to be expected from this newly organized Society.

finishes at 8 o'clock in the evening, still have good is to be expected from this newly organized Society.

The "Opinione" has been seized for three consecutive Sundays—that paper, on the authority of Pope San Gelasio, having prosumed to discuss the power of the Holy See. It is not easy to explain this act of the Government, which is in contradiction with their supposed liberal policy, but perhaps this has been done only on account of Pinelli's mission to Rome.

In Calabria the population so much oppressed, and exasperated by the heartless King of Naples, commonly called by all the liberal papers King Bomba, have committed an act which, if true, proves that when reduced to despair, the people are indifferent even to their own ruin. On the 25th of August, Ferdinando Bianchi, commauding three companies of citizens, went to Nicastro, and surrounded the city; they exterminated all the absolutists, spies, and men of the Government, so that not a single one could escape; afterward they pillaged and set fire to their houses; many of the liberals sacrificed with pleasure their own dwellings, which, among the others, were consumed by fire. A most sanguinary civil war it is expected will ensue.

I shall close this letter with a more exhiberating

will ensue.
I shall close this letter with a more exhile subject. I went the other evening to the Teatro Carrgnano, where a splendid operatic entertain-ment with ballet is given; price of admission 30 sous, or 28 American cents. The opera I heard ment with ballet is given; price of admission 30 sous, or 28 American cents. The opera I heard was called La Lega Lombarda. Sig. Maestro, bassi; Signora Genitz, prima donna; Sig. Graziani, tenore; Sig. Fiori, basso. I shall only say a word in regard to the tenor, who is the best of the lot; he is a young man of fine appearance, of an easy and sympathetic voice, and if engaged for Astor-place, I am sure he would soon become a favorite. The opera will never be popular, though it is well written. It is of the same school with Verdi's, with duos and even trios in unison, which is fatiguing to the ear. The ballet would be a feature in New-York; the first dancer is a young man whose movements are pleasing, graceful and bold; there are two first danseuses not much worth mentioning, and a number of beautiful children graceful groups. I am sure they are at least 40 or 50 in number.

or 50 in number.

I went yesterday to pay my respects to Mr. Niles, the American Minister, who in a few days will start for Paris, where he intends to pass the Winter. He has been very kind to me, and through him I could now and then read some of the New York papers. His successor, I am told, cannot speak a word of French nor Italian.

Yours respectfully, MESSAGGIERE.

P. S.—Archbishop Franzeni has been condemned to perpetual banishment from these States; all the estates and incomes of the Bishopric are to be returned to the royal treasury; the sentence was pronounced on the 25th inst. and has this moment been carried into effect.

The Archbishop of Cagliari, Mgr. Marongiu, has been taken to Civita Vecchia.

LETTERS FROM SCANDINAVIA... No. II.

Correspondence of The Tribune. COPENHAGEN, Monday, Sept. 9.

After five days of quarantine-imprisonment in a little white house, with black bread, fresh milk and the daily papers-I walked into Copenhagen from the south. To one who has dreamed, read and thought much and curiously, of old towns with strong gateways and thick lofty walls-with narrow streets and broad market-places, where rise gray houses built with mediaeral architecture. -the sight of them, as things of fact, is warmly welcomed. Passing the bridge which connects Christianshavn with the city proper-the island of Amager with Zealand—I came directly apon the Exchange with its impressive Flemish front and remarkable tower. The latter is four dragons wrought of lead, whose heads look to the cardinalwrought of lead, whose heads look to the cardinalpoints, and whose tails, twisted together, rise high
in air and form the spire. Tradition says that
Christian IV, brought this away from Calmar as a
trophy of his conquest, and a token of his sovereignty of that town. A broad canal flows before
the building bearing tall masted Indiamenas well
as tiny fishing smacks upon its surface. Beyond
it is the vast palace of Christiansborg, begun in
the later years of the last century and in the interior havily completed yet. On this spot, ages ago,
when Roskilde was the national seat and Copenhagen only the house of a score of fishermen, the
learned and powerful Archbishop Absalon of
Lund erected a strong castle, as a defense of the
coast against the celebrated and warlike corsairs
of Jomsburg. Thence dates Copenhagen its origin.

gin.

In a sort of wing attached to the new palace is the Royal Library, a book-pile of almost half a-million of volumes. The grand hall is even more

tanging instructive leasons.

The building of viellow cent, which stands on the other side of the palane, and which is so massively beautiful, is another sacred place—a shrine of art. It is the Museum of Thorwaldsen, which Copenhagen has built as an expression of its citizens regard and love for the man who so homored Denmark and art by his works. The architect has made it quadrangular, and in the great court yard lies the clay of Thorwaldsen, "Dead he is not, but departed, for the artist never dies." From the open doors and window embrasures, the beautiful developments of his genius look down upon the lilly plainted grave, and one could hardly magine a more appropriate place for the burnal of an artist than amont his works. His body has at last become a thing more dead than they. The outer walls of the edifice are covered with a representation, in a kind of cituse an imitation, of the entrance and warm reception of the sculptor in the city of his birth, after a long absence in Italy. The polished walls and arched ceiling within, are adorned with all the wondrous fancies which art could invent, or the pencil apply, and botween them, arranced on both sides of the great halls and lengthy corridors are the productions of the great master—some in marble, many only in clay or plaster.

The Forehal's filled with monumental figures—Pins VII—Copernics, his brew heavy with the weight and care of thought—the elegant head and form of the outcast Child Harold—Guttem-berg, who stands with a graceful dignty and an air of well-beitting price, as if he were looking into a revealed future, and saw therein the activity and dominion of the power he had given to thought, and many more, such as lurge equestrian figures and the like. The great group of statues—"John the Baptist Preaching in the Wilderness," fills up once corridor and in another are halfanundred busts of as many genius gifted cotemporaries of the artist. A score or more of hails are crusted to the artist. A score or more of hails are crusted to the him of the bird, w

Academy of Art, for the reason that the instruction here cost nothing, (how many more would be great if learning were free everywhere,) and there great if learning were free everywhere, and there won successively the Academy's four medals of honor. Thereafter, by the kindness of a Danish noble, he was enabled to go to that University of Art—Italy. When he returned from there a scoro of years after, he was no longer the mnamed son of a poor Icelandic carver in wood, but a man of well-earned wealth and fame. He died in 1844. Concerning the subject of discourse here—the Holstein difficulty—nothing of importance is of late reported. Occasional skirmishes take place, sometimes on land, sometimes on water, in most of which the Danes are successful. Complaints of lukewarmness in action among the German

of lukewarmness in action among the German people reach here from German sources, and at-tempts are making by Dr. Grimm and others of Berlin to rouse the national sympathy and to make it more permanent and productive of the

needed aid.

Elihu Burritt, in company with Joseph Sturge of Birmingham, and another English gentleman, are here attempting to negotiate a treaty of peace. I will write soon of their attempts and

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JOHN D. WATKINS, M.D. 621.715

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kinds—Portraits, Figures, Landgcapes, Orbanneus and Flowers.
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AMES H. RUNDELLE'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Bloomfield, N.J.—The winter assion will commence on the first Monday in November next, and continue five months.
Catalogues containing full information, with engravings of School Euliding, Gymnasum, &c., can be obtained of M. W. DODD, publisher, at Brick Church Chapel, N. Y. RIFFRENNCES—Rev. George Duffield; R. L. Coeke, Eq., Bloomfield, N. J.; Mathiass W. Day, Esq.; M. W. Dodd, Esq., Newark, N. J.; E. Robert, Esq.; F. A. Lee, Esq.; T. F. Richards, Esq.; J. R. Herrick, Esq.; P. A. Lee, Esq.; T. F. Bloomfield, Oct. 22, 1250.

CHECKS ON THE U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, 23 Broadway, procure Negotiations with best institutions, Families and Teachers, UNTIL SUIT, and are selling to subscribers at the rate of one per ent on one year's compensation. EMPLOYERS who ake checks for THEMSELVES and their TEACHERS take checks for THEMSTLY-US and used FRACTER'S shall be emitted to a third check, equal to the first. No charge for procuring papits. DISTRICT SCHOOLS supplied for \$2 per annum, in advance, for each department. Teachers' registering fee, \$1, in advance. Apply early, full and postpaid. References exchanged. Office hours, \$1 to 12, and 1 to 5 o'clock. Special days, for Teachers and Employers. Thursdays to Saturdays, inclusive. City patrons visited, if desired. Established 1947, and very successful. 624 2TEAS*

E. H. WILCOX, Proprietor. MRS. NICHOLAS CARROLL re-

ARS. NICHOLAS CARROULD FeLa specificily announces, that her BOARDING and DAY
SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at 213 Weat-Fourteenth-st. reopened on TUESDAY, Sept 16th.

This School, designed to be one of the first in the city,
the Principal will endeavor to perfect pupils in the primary
and junior before admitting them into the senior department. The course of study embraces English in all its
branches, French as a spoken as well as a written Language, and Latin. Music, vocal and instrumental. Advanced lessons in Drawing. German, Italian and Spanish
taught by competent Professors. Dancing and Waltzing
Classes commencing early in November.

025 %!

THE SIXTH SESSION of the RICH-mond Village, Staten Island, N. Y., will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 8th. Ladies of all ages may here find a cheerful and musical home. Circulars with particulars can be obtained at Mr. Stodart's, 345 Broadway; Mr. Benedict, 5 Wall-st. New-York; and of Mr. and Mrs. Kellett at the Institution.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL at the HIGHLANDS of the HUDSON -- The WINTER TERM
of the FEEKSKILL ACADEMY and BOARDING
SCHOOL for BOYS will begin Oct. 2. A few new sixdents can be received to supply vacancies. Circulars, coataining lerms and references, can be lad on application to
the subscriber.

ALBERT WELLS, Principal.

Peckskill, Oct. 4, 1850.

POARDING and DAY SCHOOLS for

Young Ladios. A limited number of pupils will be
received as boarders at Miss DAY'S School, 108 Warerlyplace. Also day boarders.

PROFESSOR A. BASSET'S PRIVATE CLASSES in FRENCH and SPANISH are
OPENED at his residence, 364 Broadway, corner Frankinst. of 11 Im

DRAWING, PAINTING AND PERSPECTIVE Taught on reasonable terms by J. HALL,
Member of the Edinburgh Society of Artists, 23 Hadsonav. Brooklyn.

DANCING.

DANCING .-- ALLEN DODWORTH, ANCING.—ALLEN DODWORTH,
respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the
CLASS for WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS,
at 7 o'clock, is complete, that he cannot receive any more papils at present, except those who understand Quadrilles,
and wish to learn the more modern dances, such as the Polka Schatteshett, Waltz, Mazurka Bolero, Polka Quadrilles,
&c. &c., can enter at 3 o'clock for Tuesday and Friday, or
Wednesday and Saturdays. On Friday Evening, Nov. 24,
a New Class will commence at 7 o'clock for Quadrille Dancing, which, like the other classes, will pass from that to the
newer dances. Gentlemen desirous of joining will please
make early application.
Classes for Ladies and Children at 3 o'clock, for those who
can attend but once a week. ALLEN DODWORTH,
old 2w*

**All Broome, near Broadway.

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DOWN TOWN—Dancing Academy, at Shakapere Hotel—Mr. H. MEYEN respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that his classes are open now. Days of inition, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock for young Ladies and Masters, at 6 o'clock for Gentlemen. Instruction given in all the new dances, which are at present in vogue and danced at all the fashionable assemblies. Terms made known at bis Academy on the above, days, or at his residence 96 Chamber sts.

or further particulars apply as above, on days of tallion at Mr S s residence, near the corner of Classen and obligation avenues.

CARPETING.

MPORTED CARPETINGS for the FALL TRADE.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY are now receiving their supplies for the Fail Trade, consisting of ROYAL TAPESTRIES, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN and other CARPETINGS, comprising one of the largest, most complete and desirable assortments ever offered in this market.

Their purchases being made entirely for CASH, affords them advantages in making selections that but few possesses, and enables them to sell at the lowest possible prices. English Tapestry Carpets, from 1s to 14s per yard. English Brussels Carpets, from 3a to 10s per yard. English Three-ply Carpets, from 7s to 10s per yard. American Three-ply Carpets, from 7s to 9s per yard. English and American Superfine Ingrain Carpets, from 5s to 7s per yard.

English and American fine Ingrain Carpets, from 5s to 7s per yard.

English and American fine Ingrain Carpets, from 48 W per yard.

Common Ingrain Carpets, from 2s to 4s per yard.

Also, a large stock of English and American FLOOR
OIL CLOTHS, from 2 feet to 24 feet wide.

DRUGGETINGS, 64, 24, 124 and 164 wide, with a
choice assortment of all other goods connected with the
trade, equally low. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
014 2w 448 Pearl-st. 6th Carpet Store from Chatham-st.

JOHN H. ALDRICH, Carpet Warehouse, 449 Pearl-st New-York, Agent for Rice & Sam-son's celebrated Floor Oil Cloths, Carpeta, and all articles connected with the trade, always for sale at Manufacturery Prices. 019 2mis PuThk Sat*

WINDOW SHADES.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES of eve-50.000 w In Dow Sin April 2000 and Rearait, at great bargains, in lots to suit purchasers, from 2s up, at 132 Pearl, four doors from Chatham-st. Trimmings, Cambrics, &c. for the Trade. [012 im.] W. O. JENKS.

WINDOW SHADES! GILT CORabout furnishing their windows with the above articles,
will find at J. C. WOODFORD'S, 225 Broadway, the
largest and best assortment in the city; several new styles
never before introduced in New-York. Lane and Maslin
Curtains, Drapery, Tassels, Loops, Pins, Bands, Cornices,
&c. Families purchasing of the subscriber may rely upon
getting a first rate article, and as low as it is possible to import or manufacture it. Merchants buying at wholesale will
find it decidedly to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. J. C. WOODFORD, 255 Broadway, alor

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES

FREDERICK W. PACHTMANN, 170

Canal-st would respectfully inform his customers and the public in general that he keeps as usual a very large sormers or time GULD and SILVER WATCHES, rich and flashizmable JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of very description. Every article warranted as represented and the lowest possible prices. Watches, Jewiery and Silver Ware made to order and repaired.

SOLAR LAMPS and GIRANDOLES,
Campbene, Burning Fluid and Hall Lamps, all of the
best selected patterns, and at the lowest cash prices. Also,
Camphene, Oil Fluid, Globes, Wicks, &c. at
corner of Walker, st.

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